

WITH HER FACE TO THE FOE.

Death from Overwork of Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, secretary of the W. C. T. U. died last evening at 6:11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Bigelow, who is a cousin of Miss Frances Willard.

Mrs. Woodbridge was known as "Miss Willard's right arm," and it is the direct result of overwork. The disease with which she died is termed embolism. Her health was exceedingly good up to two days ago, and she died before her friends realized that she was really sick.

Mrs. Woodbridge's husband, F. W. Woodbridge, of Ravenna, O., arrived in the city yesterday, together with George W. Woodbridge, an only son. Mrs. Mattie Weyand and Mrs. Dr. Brooks, two daughters living in Cleveland, O., arrived last evening.

The remains will be taken to Ravenna this morning and the funeral will take place in that city to-morrow.

Telegrams of condolence have been received by Mr. Woodbridge from Lady Somerset, Frances Willard and other prominent Christian Temperance union women.

The next convention of the union will be held in Cleveland, on November 16, and it was her preparation for this meeting which gave Mrs. Woodbridge so much work and worry.

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES.

Four Lives Lost and Thousands of Cattle Burned—Fanned by a Seventy-Mile-an-Hour Gale—A Number of Human Lives Reported Lost.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—The most destructive prairie fires in the history of the state are now raging in Cherry, Thomas, Grant, Hooker and Sheridan counties. They first started in Thomas county, in the Snake Creek valley, Tuesday, and after once getting under headway, fanned by a stiff breeze, traveled westward into Cherry and Hooker counties with a speed and ferocity that was startling in the extreme. In these counties hundreds of thousands of head of cattle have been grazing, they having been sent here from the southern portion of the state where the drought had been the most heavily, the grass in this section being fair, and it is thought the most of them are burned, as they were in the direct path of the flames.

Near Mullen, on the ranch of L. E. Lasher, four lives are reported lost, including Lasher himself, and several thousand tons of hay are burned.

At Whitman and Hyannis several hundred head of stock perished and a considerable quantity of hay was burned. It is almost impossible to get authenticated information, as it is some distance from railroad stations; but news that has already been received places the loss to the farmers and stock raisers at an enormous figure. The flames are traveling westward, fanned by a wind blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and the loss cannot be estimated at this time.

THE DEADLY MORPHIA.

A Bride Awakens to Find Herself in the Arms of a Dead Husband.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—At noon yesterday a tragedy was discovered in a room in the Harris house in this city. James Pierce, alias B. Case, of Toronto, Ont., is dead and the woman who was with him, and who claims to be his bride, is slowly recovering from a dose of morphine which was nearly fatal to her also. They registered at the Harris house last evening as E. Case and wife, of Toronto.

She claims that they were married in Kingston, October 17, and crossed the river into this country, where they have been wandering about on an aimless bridal tour. It appears that she had been accustomed to the use of morphine, and that both indulged in it last night. They did not retire, but sank to sleep in a rooming house, and this morning when the woman awoke she found herself and the man lying across the bed and his body cold in death. She crawled to the door and sank on the floor in the hall, where she was found and the tragedy discovered.

The woman has been taken to the city hospital and the man to the morgue to await identification and the action of the coroner.

BACK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Cleveland and His Family Return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland and the two little Cleverlands and their nurses arrived here at 10:10 last night over the Pennsylvania railroad, the train being twenty-five minutes late. The president and his family traveled in Mr. Frank Thompson's private car, which was switched on to the regular Boston train at Jersey City.

Private Secretary Thurber had two carriages in waiting for the party and they were driven immediately to the executive mansion which has been thoroughly renovated during their absence.

Two private detectives walked, one on each side of the president, guarding him closely to prevent any such advance as that made by the crank at Dr. Bryant's house in New York city yesterday.

THE BOYCOTT.

Successfully Worked on a Mine Employee at Massillon, O.

MARSHILLON, O., Oct. 26.—John M. Stutz has been discharged from the mine of E. G. Krause & Co., the other miners having demanded this as their price for continuing at work. During the late strike Stutz obtained employment with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co. by signing a contract not to join the American Railway union. When work in the mines was resumed the miners resolved to boycott Stutz, and this is the result.

LOCALLY DUEL BETWEEN TWO FARMERS AT ELLENDALE, NEAR ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Lee Webber, aged 30, and Thos. Thompson, aged 45, both living near Ellendale, fought at 9:30 a. m. on Manchester road just west of the city limits over a hog-trade feud. Thompson stabbed Webber over the heart and himself received a fractured skull from brass knuckles wielded by Webber.

The latter is in the hands of physicians at Ellendale, supposed to be dying, and Thompson is a prisoner at the city hospital, probably fatally wounded.

ROOSEVELT'S REPORT

Of the Investigation at the Pittsburgh Post Office and the Internal Revenue Office—The Contributions Levied for Campaign Purposes and the Act Taken in Local Politics Depreciated, but Not Censured.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt to-day gave out his report of the investigation he conducted at Pittsburgh as to campaign assessments there. Mr. Roosevelt finds there has been no coercion practiced and no assessments levied contrary to law. He recommends that the assessments in the post office be made a test case, and says that several employees of the office who took part in political conventions should be punished.

On the internal revenue office he says: "In this office there has been no coercion and no assessment contrary to law. Unquestionably, however, the office in its present condition, being without the civil-service law, is used as a cog in the machine of which the party happens to be in power. At present it is the democratic party, but the conditions were doubtless substantially the same when the republicans were in power."

The collector informed Mr. Roosevelt that all of the appointments of the men under him were made on the initiative and at the suggestion of the different democratic leaders. Of this, Mr. Roosevelt says:

"The men thus appointed have, of course, always been active ward workers—leaders at the primaries and at the polls. They have not been assessed for coerced into paying, save in so far as they have been coerced by the feeling of their party associates. All those who had been in office a full year had paid, or intended to pay, sums varying from \$35 to \$150. Perhaps \$75 or at least \$50 would be the ordinary amount paid, the whole force in Mr. Keams' office thus contributing certainly \$6,000 or \$7,000, and probably more, to the local campaign fund. These payments are taken as a matter of course. As a consequence the collector's office forms a big treasury chest, out of which the dominant party can take sums to expend, and, honestly or dishonestly, as the case may be, influence the elections. This investigation of itself affords conclusive proof that the internal revenue office should be classified."

As to the Pittsburgh post office, Mr. Roosevelt has this to say: "It appears that Postmaster O'Donnell has not violated the civil-service law. He knew, however, that an effort had been made to collect assessments, and it is to be regretted that he did not publicly state at the time—that he has since stated to the commission—that he had no hand in making those assessments and that he would not discriminate in any way against an employee for refusing to contribute. It is also to be regretted that he did not keep himself informed as to the activity of his subordinates in the primaries and forbid it, especially as his nephew was one of these offending subordinates. But in the general management of the office under the civil-service law, the postmaster has done very well indeed, far better than has been the case in many other offices."

The treasurer of the democratic county committee, Dr. Fleming, sent to each employee of the classified service of the post office a letter requesting him to call at his office. Those who went there were solicited for money for political purposes, the amount suggested being about 2 per cent. Mr. Fleming stated that he was confident he had not violated the law, for he was acting in accordance with Attorney-General Olney's opinion, which gave him the right to solicit assessments by letter in a government building.

Under this opinion the commission does not feel that it can advise the prosecution of Mr. Fleming, but Mr. Roosevelt earnestly advised that this be used as a test case in urging upon congress the passage of a law prohibiting the solicitation of employees in the government service anywhere. Such solicitation as that of Mr. Fleming, he says, amounts to blackmail, and, curiously enough, the pressure is most severe on people of the opposite party.

It appears that certain employees of the Pittsburgh post office have been very active in politics. At the June legislative convention of the democratic party, the following men ran for delegates and when elected served as such: J. C. Campbell, J. O'Donnell, Fogarty, Edward O'Brien, J. D. Boggs, D. D. Collins, J. F. Regan, James Carri and W. Hawthorne. The postmaster was warned by the postmaster-general that this would not be tolerated, yet at the August convention the following served as delegates or ran for the position of delegates: James Atwell, J. D. Boggs, J. J. Sullivan, J. F. Regan, D. D. Collins was very active at the primaries.

Mr. Roosevelt concludes by saying that during the past year several railway mail employees have been punished for participating in republican primaries, and for acting as delegates or officers in republican conventions. "It would seem," he says, "that at least those employees of the Pittsburgh post office who, after the warning of the postmaster general, took part in the primaries and conventions in August should be punished."

TEN MINERS ENTOMBED,

And One Killed by the Fall of a Rock Roof to a Mine.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Oct. 25.—The stone which roofed a room on the fourth level of the Pewabic mine here, collapsed this afternoon, killing one man and imprisoning ten others. A large force of men is at work clearing away the rubbish, an endeavor to extricate the unfortunate, but the progress is slow. Capt. Brown thinks the men will be taken out alive, but it will be eighteen or twenty hours before they can be reached.

TWO FIREMEN FATALLY INJURED.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—Assistant Chief of the Fire Department Jack Welsh and a fireman named Tipton Dundon were caught under the heavy slate roof of a burning building last night and badly crushed. Their backs seem to be dislocated, and it is believed they are fatally injured.

Killed at a Crossing. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 26.—A Vandalia east-bound passenger train yesterday morning killed Eli Crouse and Edward Neese at a crossing near Reelsville, Ind.

GERMAN RETALIATION

Against the United States for Discrimination Against German Beet Sugar in the New Tariff Law Beginning to Make Itself Manifest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The German ambassador has formally notified the secretary of state that in consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York, the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany would be prohibited. In his official note Baron von Seim-Jettse adds, in regard to cargoes afloat, that shipments made from the United States up to the 28th of October will be admitted to enter Germany only on condition of being slaughtered immediately upon landing.

The department of state makes public the notice for the information of intending shippers of live cattle and fresh beef intended for Germany, but officials decline to comment on the matter, declaring that they have no further information regarding the cause of this action of the German government.

It is thought, however, that this marks the commencement of a policy of commercial retaliation against the United States on account of the discrimination against German beet sugar in the new tariff law.

The department of agriculture, which maintains a careful inspection of cattle and meat products exported, insists that it is impossible that cattle affected with Texas fever or any similar complaint could have been shipped from New York, as claimed by the German officials. No reports have been received which indicate that this disease or any other could have recently been exported from the United States.

Cattle are not expected to arrive in perfect condition in foreign ports after the long voyage, particularly at this season of the year, when vessels are liable to have rough passages, due to the stormy conditions which prevail on the Atlantic. The fever thus produced by the sea voyage is what is probably called "Texas fever" by the German government.

No complaints have been received from other countries. The note of the German ambassador is the first intimation that the Germans had any fault to find with American exportations of cattle. The department of agriculture will be called upon to investigate the complaint made by Germany, and Secretary Gresham, it is expected, will send a protest against Germany's action to that government through the American ambassador at Berlin.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Commissioner Roosevelt Has More to Say

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—"In reference to the charges of political assessments at Philadelphia," said Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday, "the commission finds, after investigation, that there has been very little attempt at assessment in either the post office or customhouse so far as the classified service is concerned, the majority of clerks, carriers, etc., being left free to contribute to either party as they wished. In the mint the condition of affairs was much the same as at the Pittsburgh internal revenue office. Most of the employees were men appointed for political reasons from the rank of the dominant party. These people have received circulars asking them to contribute, and again reminding them of their failure to contribute if they did not do so at the first opportunity. The duty of the law commission in the case of these men was to issue these circulars were sent out, and there was certainly no duress exercised by the head of the mint on his subordinates to make them contribute."

THE PEWABIC MINE DISASTER.

Hopes Still Entertained for the Rescue Alive of Some of the Entombed Miners.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Oct. 26.—It has been ascertained with certainty that the ten men entombed in the Pewabic mine by the caving in of yesterday are all Cornishmen but two, who are Swedes. The body of Frank Gabardi, the Italian, who nearly escaped, has been recovered. At 6 o'clock this evening they had dug within eight feet of the men, and some of them at least were still alive, as a distinct tapping can be heard on a pipe leading to where the men are entombed. It is now thought probable that at least some of them will be "fished" alive. The relatives of the men linger around the shaft hoping against hope.

CAN'T PROSECUTE REPEATERS.

An Unlooked-for Result of the Repeal of the Federal Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The decision given yesterday by Mr. Draffen, the Assistant United States district attorney at Kansas City, that he could not prosecute repeaters, has been a surprise in view of the repeal of the federal election laws, was a topic of interest at the department of justice to-day.

Attorney General Olney said that he had not looked into the question, but from his present knowledge he believed that Mr. Draffen was correct in his view of the case. There was no doubt, however, said the attorney general, that repeaters could be brought into courts over those of the United States and punished as severely as under the federal statute which had been repealed.

LAID LOW BY FIRE.

A Portion of the Wm. Deering Harvester Works in Chicago Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The north half of the mammoth brick warehouse, belonging to the Wm. Deering harvester works, located at Clyburne avenue and the north branch of the Chicago river, was destroyed by fire at 8 a. m. The building housed a large amount of hemp and completed machinery, and its contents are a total loss. The loss on the building is placed at \$15,000 and on the contents \$175,000; partly covered by insurance. Origin unknown.

The Question of Sending Troops to Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The first meeting of the cabinet since the Wilson bill became a law occurred at the White House this morning, all the members attending except the secretary of agriculture, who is in Europe. Perhaps the most urgent question to be considered is that of sending troops to the Indian territory to run down a band of robbers. The war department has so far declined to comply with the request of the secretary of the interior for troops, pending a decision from the attorney-general.

A BLESSING TO THE PEOPLE.

Good Results of the Tariff Reduction Are Already Apparent.

It is an established fact that the tariff bill passed by the democratic congress has already proven to be a blessing to the poor people of the nation. It has reduced the price of nearly all the necessities of life and we now have cheaper goods of many other kinds than we have had in many years before. One dollar will now buy from ten to twenty-five per cent. more than it would one year ago when the McKinley law became operative.

Prosperity is returning, business is reviving, wages are increasing and the cost of maintaining life and comfort is decreasing. What more can the American people want? This condition of affairs was brought about by the enactment of the Wilson bill. Although the new tariff schedule will not go into effect until the 1st of January next, carpets are cheaper already, and every woman in the land will tell you that she can buy cheaper dress goods now than she has been able to do in a long time. We have cheaper tin, and this, of course, will lower the price of canned goods. We will have cheaper white lead, which will reduce the cost of paint; and the price of shoes will be lowered by the reduction in the costs of leathers.

The new tariff bill has already affected fruit quotations, especially in the case of oranges and lemons. Every housewife in the country is interested in the subject of canned goods. They are used very extensively and are quite an item in the grocery bill. The tariff on canned vegetables has been reduced one-third in most instances, while the tariff on tomatoes has been lowered from 45 to 30 per cent. This means that the prices of canned goods will be considerably below that paid now. The effect of the reduction of the tariff on butter, cheese and eggs is already apparent.

In October, 1898, the price of butter ranged from 17½ cents for western thirds to 30 cents for creamery state best. This year the prices range from 18 to 25½ cents. Last year the poorest cheese was worth 9½ cents and the best was quoted at 11 cents. This year the price of cheese ranges from 7½ to 10½ cents. For eggs the dealer paid last year from \$4 to \$4.50 per case, while this year for the same goods \$3.25 is the price.



SOME MEN NEVER KNOW WHEN THEY ARE DEAD.

The American can build a house much cheaper now than a year ago, for the prices of lumber and building materials have been materially lessened. The import duties on building stone of all kinds, except marble, have been reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. for dressed material, and lumber is practically free of duty. Already a big tumble in prices is noted and is most apparent in the case of laths, shingles, clapboards and floorings.

In regard to binding twines and cordage, the Cordage Trade Journal has the following to say in reference to the new schedule for hemp, flax and jute: "One effect of the new tariff is likely to be a period of depression for some manufacturers of jute. The placing of flax and hemp on the free list, and the reduction of the duty on dressed flax and hemp, will tend to reduce the selling prices of twines and yarns, which results in their use where jute has been used. The jute manufacturer is now in a position to compete with the lower grades of hemp and flax. Already the hemp and flax manufacturers in this country are receiving orders that cause them to increase their production and, in some instances, to run their factories full time. Jute manufacturers, on the other hand, report poor business, and some of them are reducing their output. In this case, at least, the reduction of the tariff is resulting in the use of better goods than had been previously used."

Sweeping reductions in the duties on imported silks were made by the new tariff, and all these favor the home manufacturer. Carded or combed silks now admitted to this country upon the payment of duties equal to 20 per cent. of the invoice value were now 30 per cent. under the McKinley tariff. Just what this meant is shown by the official announcement that the McKinley tariff of 50 cents per pound amounted to 60½ per cent on the silk imported during 1898.

Retail dealers who fail to give their customers the benefit of the reductions in cotton cloths of all kinds will soon lose their trade. The prices demanded for almost every kind of manufactured cotton fabrics have slumped since the new tariff schedule went into effect. On unbleached cottons the new tariff imposes duties ranging from 1 to 1½ cents per square yard; under the McKinley tariff the cost of importation ranged from 2 to 4½ cents per square yard.

The new tariff on the cheaper grades of bleached cotton goods varies from 1 to 1½ cents per square yard, the McKinley tariff ranged from 2½ to 3½ cents per square yard for similar goods.

Cotton prints under the new tariff have to pay duties ranging from 2 cents per square yard for the common kinds used to 4½ cents per yard for the finest. The McKinley tariff on corresponding grades varied from 4 cents to 6½ cents per square yard.

The duty on cotton thread in skeins, cops, trundles, etc., is reduced from 10 to 6 cents per pound and the imposts on spool cotton have also been lowered.

Imposts on spinning machinery have been reduced, and metallic threads which were taxed 2-10 cents per pound

under the McKinley tariff, are now on the free list.

This is only the beginning of the good times that are surely and quickly coming. If the Wilson bill has had such a gratifying effect on the industries and prosperity of the country in the short time since its passage the people may expect a great deal more before the year is over, and may look forward to years of increasing good times and happiness.—Albany Argus.

THE HOOSIER HUMBUG.

Benny Tries to Throw the Blame Off of Himself.

President Harrison makes a very earnest effort, at the same time very futile effort, in his recent speeches, to lay the blame for hard times at the door of the democratic party. This is practically resorting to the state device of saying "Stop thief!" in order to throw the pursuing taxpayers off the scent. Harrison's administration, because of Cleveland's administration, because it left a surplus of a hundred millions in the treasury. This amount was dissipated under Harrison's regime, and, as a legacy to his successor, he caused the treasury to loom up like a hole in the ground with fifty million dollars deficit. For Harrison himself to now come forward and accuse the democracy, and inferentially Mr. Cleveland, of extravagance, suggests the inquiry: "Where does he get his nerve food?" If the Harrisonian expansion of insatiable greed could be used to place warships, the contest between artillery and armor plates would be decided definitely in favor of the latter.

It is, however, possible that this scheme may catch a few unthinking voters. There was the case of the fish hawk, who was satisfied in his own mind that he ought to vote against the administration because there were fewer eels in his trap than the year before, when there was a republican president at Washington. Such people are about as logical as the man who voted for Harrison because the weather was not the kind he wanted.

Possibly Harrison really believes that Cleveland is to blame for hard times. A Texas planter was out hunting one day with an old negro. They were going through the woods—the old negro in advance. There was a limb across the path. The aged African pulled the limb forward, and then letting it go, it struck the planter, who

came after him, in the face. "Look, heah, Marse Tom, you oughter be mitey grateful ter dis nigrah. If I hadn't heid dat limb back, hit mout hab killed yer."

Harrison, who is mainly responsible for the blow in the face of the president whose misfortune it was to follow him, now says if it hadn't been for the republicans the whole country would have been smashed to smithereens.

Let us doff our hats, with the doffiest kind of a doff, to the boundless gall of the old Hoosier humbug.—Tammany Times.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—Mr. McKinley forgot to promise the Louisiana lottery protection if it would vote his ticket.—Chicago Herald.

—We do not wish to alarm Gov. McKinley, but he'd better keep an eye on that man Reed.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

It is strange that no republican orator has yet attributed those train robberies to the Wilson bill.—N. Y. World.

—From numerous republican organs we gather the information that prosperity has made the mistake of returning without the consent of the republican party.—N. Y. World.

The fact that a dollar under the Wilson bill will buy of the necessities of life about as much as \$1.10 or \$1.25 would buy under the McKinley bill is a campaign document by itself.—Boston Herald.

—Steve Elkins is worrying the air and phoning the country with speeches against Wilson over in West Virginia. It is more than likely to do Wilson good. The folks know Steve Elkins there.—Chicago Times.

—Mr. McKinley says we have not yet reached a point where protection is not needed. The Ohio treasury, under his administration, reached that point some time ago. Empty vaults need no protection.—St. Louis Republic.

—"No duties should be levied for protection that are not needed for revenue," said Senator Sherman. McKinley has received a few severer rebukes than this from democratic sources. It is evident that he is out of touch with all parties. McKinleyism is a dead duck.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The American people to the number of millions at every election are not voting to degrade and humiliate themselves to lower levels. They are not voting to oppress, but to relieve; not to destroy, but to rebuild; and until it can be shown that tariff reform signifies ruin and disaster and enforced idleness, its opponents should suspend their condemnatory judgment. If the new tariff law proves calamitous let it be repealed. The mere assumption that it necessarily must be a failure furnishes no ground for repeal. Let the democratic party, with its new tariff law, be given a fair trial, instead of being adjudged in advance guilty of a conspiracy to ruin the country.—Washington Post.

PITH AND POINT.

—We never see a citron without thinking it should be arrested for trying to look like a watermelon.—Athenian Globe.

An old Scotch lady, on receiving her doctor's bill, said she would pay for his drugs and return his calls.—The Household.

—It is said that an undertaker in Kansas City advertises: "You kick the bucket; we do the rest."—Rochester Post Express.

"Theology isn't religion, any more than fashion-plate is a suit of clothes," remarked the Manayunk philosopher.—Philadelphia Record.

—"What sort of girl is she?" "Oh! She is a miss with a mission!" "Ah!" "And her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."—Credit Lost.

—He—"Nell's engagement to Jack is broken off." She—"Goodness! Who did it?" He—"Both. They're married."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

—Just in Time.—Nodd—"My wife hasn't been able to talk for three days." Todd—"Is that so? I'll come around and see you, old man."—Detroit Free Press.

Teacher—"What is one of the greatest sources of discontent in the world?" Pupil (whose parents live at a boarding-house)—"Prune sauce."—Boston Transcript.

—That was a finished sermon," remarked a lady as she came out of church yesterday. Yes, but I was afraid it never would be," said her husband.—Philadelphia Record.

Cholly—"Ethel Knox told me last night I wasn't over half-witted." Susie—"I shouldn't feel badly about that; she never did know anything about fractions."—Kate Field's Washington.

Anxious.—She—"Oh, Charlie, papa is going to give us one hundred dollars when we marry." He—"Is that so, darling? Well, suppose we get married a few months sooner than we expected."

—Its Mother—"Oh, John! John! What shall we do? Baby has swallowed his rattle!" Its Father—"Do? Nothing; there isn't any such thing. That's a fiction that was played out long, long ago. Nowadays, it is the man with the biggest fortune who gets the offices. I tell you that this country has reached a deplorable state of morals."

"How's that?" asked the man who sat across from him.

"Why, there is no honesty in business, social or political life. The elections are crooked. The vilest sort of schemes are resorted to in order to get votes. Men are openly bribed. Men who get into office steal everything they can get their hands on. It's the same way in business, too. You can never tell when to trust a man. People you have dealt with for years do not hesitate to do you up if they get a chance. They sell you poor goods at high prices. They use all sorts of dishonest means to get your trade, and when they get it they at once proceed to get even by cheating you. And in society—why, society is rotten to its core. Honesty is as scarce as purity. There is nothing that is too mean for these people who pretend to be the leaders of the social sets. I am disgusted with the whole business. I had a good mother who taught me to be honest and I have always tried to live up to her teachings. I can look any man in the face and say that I am an honest man. But these fellows get out there and back to the office."

His friend picked up the check and passed it over to him. As he did so he remarked: "That fool of a waiter has made a mistake of sixty cents in our bill."

"Too much?" inquired the honest man.

"No; too little."

The honest man grabbed his hat. "Hurry up," he said, "and perhaps we can get out of here before he finds out. That's just so much money saved."—Buffalo Express.

A VICTIM OF HABIT.

The Deplorable Fate of a Man Who Doted on His Mother's Cooking.

"Beautiful scenery here, is it not?" asked the young man of a solitary traveler whom he found pacing along the beach.

"Well, no," replied the stranger, "I can't agree with you. I think the ocean is too small. It is no such ocean as my mother used to have."

"Your mother's ocean was superior, then?"

"Oh, yes, vastly superior. What tumbling breakers! what a magnificent sweep of view! what amplitudes of distance! what fishing there was in my mother's ocean."

"But the sky is magnificent here, is it not, sir?"

"Too low, and too narrow across the top," replied the stranger.

"I hadn't noticed," said the young man.

"Yes," said the stranger, "it is too low, and then it isn't so much in it either. Besides it doesn't sit plumb over the earth; it is wider from north to south than it is from east to west. I call it a pretty poor sky. It is no such sky as my mother used to have."

"Pardon me, but did your mother have a special sky and ocean of her own?"

"Right here an old resident came up and drew the young man aside.

"Don't talk with him," said the old resident. "He is a hopeless lunatic. Let his wife about the biscuits my mother used to make," my mother's pies, my mother's puddings and my mother's doughnuts. The habit grew on him so much that he became a confirmed lunatic, and now he does nothing but compare everything he sees with the same thing his mother used to have."—N. Y. World.

Where He Failed.

Robbins—Higgs is a genius. Bradford—Can do anything. I suppose so.

Robbins—Yes, anything except make a living.—Truth.

Gas Not Needed. Dentist—What! You don't want gas? You insisted upon having gas the last time.

Victim—You haven't been eating onions this time.—N. Y. Weekly.

Looked That Way. Forrester—Does Howler's wife practice her pieces at home before singing them in the choir?

Lancaster—I imagine so. Howler never goes to church.—Life.

After Telling.

Ferguson—Miss Hightshires is quite